APPENDIX III.

ITEMS OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA BUT SUBSEQUENTLY WITHDRAWN.

VI.

Statement of the general principles of a Bill to provide for the Recovery of Money, Accounts, Records or other property appertaining to Panchayets from Panchayetdars or Chairmen.

The Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation does not contain provision for the recovery of money, accounts, records or other property appertaining to Panchayets from Panchayetdars or Chairmen who do not pay up the moneys or deliver up the papers when occasion might require them to do so. The necessity for such a provision has been brought to the notice of Government. The Bill further to amend the Village Panchayet Regulation on the lines of Sections 24 and 25 of the Land Revenue Code and Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code is placed before the Representative Assembly for an expression of their views.

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

After Section 61 of the Regulation the following new sections shall be inserted:—

61A (1) Every person in possession of moneys, accounts records or other property appertaining to a Village Panchayet shall, on the requisition in writing of the Amildar forthwith handover such moneys or deliver up such accounts, records or other property to the Chairman of the Panchayet or other person authorised in the requisition to receive the same. Delivery of money, document, etc., belonging to Village Panchayets.

(2) If any such person fails, without sufficient cause, to comply with the requisition made as aforesaid, the Deputy Commissioner of the District may cause him to be apprehended and may issue a warrant in the form of Schedule A authorising his confinement in the Civil Jail till he discharges the moneys or delivers up the accounts, records or other property demanded from him: Arrest and confinement in Jail for non-delivery of money, etc.

Confinement not to exceed one month.

Provided that no person shall be detained in confinement by virtue of such warrant for a period longer than one calendar month.

Recovery of money due to Panchayets as arrears of land revenue. Issue of search warrants for recovery of accounts, records and property.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner of the District may also take proceedings to recover any money due by such person in the same manner and subject to the same rules as are laid down in the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, for the recovery of arrears of land revenue from defaulters: and, for the purpose of recovering the accounts, records or other property appertaining to the Village Panchayet, may issue a search warrant and exercise all such powers with respect thereto as may be lawfully exercised by a Magistrate under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

Persons knowing where such moneys, etc., are concealed bound to give information.

(4) Every person knowing where any moneys, accounts, records or other property appertaining to a Village Panchayet are concealed shall be bound to give information of the same to the Amildar.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM OF WARRANT TO BE ISSUED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 61A.

(Seal).

To

The Officer in charge of the Civil Jail at..... ...whereas A. B. of..... .....was on the..... day of..... .....19 , ordered by..... to (here enter the substances of the demand made) and whereas the said A. B. has neglected to comply with the said order and it has therefore been directed under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 61A of the Regulation, that he be imprisoned in the Civil Jail until he obeys the said order or until he obtains his discharge under the provisions of the proviso to the said sub-section; you are hereby required to receive the said A. B. into the Jail under your charge and to carry the aforesaid order into execution according to law.

Dated day of 19 *Signature.*

Amendment to the Statement of Government Business.

VI. General principles of a Bill to provide for the recovery of money, accounts, records or other property appertaining to Panchayets from Panchayetdars or Chairmen.

"That the provision made in the Bill for the arrest and confinement in Jail for the non-delivery of money, etc, be deleted."

MOVER.—**Khan Bahadur Mohamed Abbas Khan.**

VII.

General principles of the Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation.

There are some difficulties in constituting Village Panchayets in the Kolar Gold Fields area. This area comprises a number of villages to all of which both the Village Panchayet Regulation and the Notification under Regulation IV of 1906 laying down rules for the special sanitation of that area apply. Even the urban areas are nothing more than a collection of villages. Strictly according to the law, Village Panchayets have to be constituted for these areas also. But such a step would be impracticable. The existing distinction between areas directly administered by the Board and areas administered by Panchayets under the general control of the Board is both useful and necessary. This involves the amendment of sub-section (2) of section 1 and clause (10) of section 3 of the Regulation.

2. At present every Panchayet has power to raise taxes for defraying the various items of expenditure. The income of some of the Panchayets is very small on account of which they are not able to undertake any important works and the building up of funds for the purpose will take a very long time. It is observed that there is accumulation of savings of Panchayets taken as a whole, a portion of which may well be utilised for issuing loans to such of the Panchayets as require funds, the loans being recouped in instalments spread over a number of years out of their ordinary income. The raising of loans by Panchayets or the creation of fresh charges on their revenue is not covered by the Regulation. Hence the amendment of sub-section (1) of section 35 and the addition of a new section 40 (A) are necessary.

3. The draft Bill to amend the Village Panchayet Regulation has been prepared and the general principles of the Bill along with the bill are placed before the House for an expression of their views.

Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation II of 1926.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, II of 1926; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. To sub-section (2) of section I, the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exclude from the operation of this Regulation any village forming part of a local area under the administration of a Sanitary Board constituted under the provisions of the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906."

2. In section 3, for clause (10) the following clause shall be substituted :—

"(10) 'Village' means a local area recognised by Government as a village for purposes of collecting the land revenue and includes a *dakle* village and an alienated village, but does not include a local area which is constituted as a Municipality or a village which is, under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 1, excluded from the operation of this Regulation.

3. In sub-section (1) of section 35, the words "and loans raised by the Panchayet" shall be inserted between the word "Government" when it occurs for the second time and the words "shall be paid."

4. The following section shall be inserted after section 40 :—

"40. A. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed, a Village Panchayet may raise loans for carrying out works of permanent utility within the area under its control. The amounts so borrowed shall be a first charge upon its revenues."

Statement of Government business to be placed before the Representative Assembly.

VIII.

General Principles of the Bill further to amend the Village Panchayet Regulation.

Under Section 43 of the Village Panchayet Regulation, the Deputy Commissioners have been appointed as the Chief Controlling authorities in all matters relating to the administration of Panchayets. Government have however considered it expedient that the Revenue Commissioner should be closely associated with the development of Panchayet work in order to ensure co-ordination and progress on uniform lines. In Government Order No. L. 5091-5144—L. B. 26-26-143, dated 31st January 1927, it was accordingly directed that communications from the Deputy Commissioners to Government in all important matters relating to Panchayets should pass through the Revenue Commissioner in order that the Government might have the benefit of the considered views of an officer who is in touch with Panchayet administration in the whole State. The arrangement has worked well and Government consider it desirable to regularise it by appointing the Revenue Commissioner as the Chief Controlling authority in order that he may guide the Deputy Commissioners in all matters relating to the Administration of Panchayets. It is also proposed to delegate the Revenue Commissioner the powers reserved to Government by the Regulation

to such extent as may be found necessary from time to time except the following :—

(*a*) Power to make rules (Section 65),

(*b*) Power to sanction levy of optional taxes (Section 37), and

(*c*) Power to confer on the holders of alienated villages all or any of the powers of Amildars under the Regulation (Section 45).

2. It is also proposed to empower the Revenue Commissioner to decide disputes between Panchayets in different districts and to hear appeals from the orders of the Deputy Commissioners in the following cases :—

(*a*) Removal of Chairmen under Section 15.

(*b*) Requisitions for increasing the income of Panchayets under Section 38,

(*c*) Requisition to perform duties under Section 47, and

(*d*) Supersession of Panchayets under Section 54.

Power is, however, reserved to the Government to call for records and reverse or modify the Revenue Commissioner's orders passed in appeal.

3. The general principles of the Bill together with the Bill are placed before the Representative Assembly for an expression of their views.

Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation 1926.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926 ;

It is hereby enacted as follows ;—

1. In Section 15 of the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926 (hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation), for the word "Government" the words "the Revenue Commissioner" shall be substituted.

2. In sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the said Regulation, for the word, "Government" the words "the Revenue Commissioner" shall be substituted.

3. For section 43 of the said Regulation, the following section shall be substituted :—

"43 (1) The Revenue Commissioner shall be the Chief Controlling authority in respect of all matters relating to the administration of Panchayets.

(2) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, delegate to the Revenue Commissioner all or any of their powers under this Regulation except the power to make rules and the powers vested in them under sections 37 and 45."

4. In Section 47 and sub-section (4) of section 54, of the said Regulation, for the word "Government" the words "the Revenue Commissioner" shall be substituted.

5. For sub-section (2) of section 55 of the said Regulation the following sub-section shall be substituted :—

"(2) Appeals to the Revenue Commissioner when expressly allowed under this Regulation shall be preferred within ninety days of the date of publication or communication of the order of the Deputy Commissioner."

6. For sub-section (3) of section 56 of the said Regulation the following sub-section shall be substituted :—

"(3) If a dispute arises between two or more Panchayets in different Districts the matter shall be referred to the Revenue Commissioner for decision."

7. In Chapter V, after section 58, the following section shall be added:—

"58 A (1) When any matter has been decided by the Revenue Commissioner on appeal under section 15, sub-section (2) of section 38, section 47 or sub-section (4) of section 54, or on reference under sub-section (3) of section 56, the Government may, for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the correctness, legality or propriety of his order, call for the connected records and may in doing so direct that pending the examination of the records such order be held in abeyance.

(2) On examining the records the Government may reverse or modify the order of the Revenue Commissioner, as they deem fit."

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDICES TO ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS TAKEN UP.

[Vide *Answer to question No. 16 (a)*.]

Statement showing the particulars of Officers on Rs. 200 and above who are granted Extensions of Service from 1924-25.

No.	Year	Name	Designation	Date of Birth	Salary	Remarks
					Rs.	
1	1920-21 ..	Mr. G. H. Krumbiegal ...	Director of Horticulture	18-12-65	1,400	Services extended up to 30th June 1931
2	1923-24 ...	,, S. Dharma Rao ...	Amildar	6-4-69	250	Services extended up to 31st May 1925 and retired from 1st June 1925.
3	1924-25 ...	,, John Bhore ...	Secretary to Government, P.W.D., and Chief Engineer.	11-12-69	1,400	Services extended up to 30th June 1930
4		,, V. S. Rajagopalachar	Amildar	6-5-70	250 & 50 D. A.	Services extended upto 5th May 1927 and retired from 6th May 1927.
5		,, L. K. Beckwith ...	Inspector of Mines	14-8-69	900	Services extended up to 1st June 1926 and retired from 2nd June 1926.
6		,, K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer.	Chief Judge...	2-8-69	2,500	Given leave for 4 months preparatory to retirement from 2nd December 1924.
7		Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam ...	Principal, Medical College ...	11-2-40	1,400	Services extended up to 27th July 1926 and retired from 28th July 1926.
8		Mr. Satyarajchetty ...	Comptroller	12-10-69	1,200	Services extended up to 31st October 1926 and retired from 1st November 1926.
9	1925-26 ...	,, M. Rangaswamiengar	Superintendent, G.R.S. ...	7-9-70	210	One. Retired on 29th May 1926.
10		,, K. R. Seshachar ...	Secretary to Government, Electric and K.R.S.	1-11-70	1,400	Services extended up to 1st January 1931.
11		,, R. Shama Sastri ...	Director of Archæological Researches.	12-1-71	500	Services extended up to 5th February 1929 and retired on 6th February 1929.
12		,, P. F. Bowring ...	Inspector-General of Police ...	6-4-71	1,600	Services extended up to 5th August 1927 and retired from 6th August 1927.
13		,, K. Dummaiya ...	Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police.	1-7-70	200	One. Retired from 1st July 1926.

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

No.	Year	Name	Designation	Date of Birth	Salary	Remarks
					Rs.	
14		Mr. M. Hiriyanna ...	Professor, Mallaraja's College ...	7-5-71	700	Two
15		,, M. G. Krishnaswami Rao.	Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City.	11-8-70	1,200	Services extended to one year, but died on 7th March 1926.
16		,, Mahomed Abdulla Sheriff.	Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department.	27-11-70	425	Services extended up to end of December 1926 and retired from 1st January 1927.
17	1925-26 ...	,, R. B. Plumer ...	Chief Judge	28-3-71	2,500	Services extended up to 1st August 1927
18		,, S. M. Pritchard ...	Superintendent of Police, K.G.F. ...	15-11-70	900	Two
19		,, S. Venkatakrishnaiya	District and Sessions Judge ...	5-5-71	1,200	Services extended up to 30th June 1928
20	1926-27 ...	,, B. Ramaiya	Superintendent, G.R.S.	27-5-72	250	Three
21		,, H. Narayana Rao ...	Amildar	17-11-71	...	One
22		Dr. B. Md. Usman ...	Senior Surgeon	16-1-72	1,400	Services extended up to 31st January 1929.
23		Mr. B. Abdul Gani ...	District Superintendent of Police ...	17-9-71	275	Services extended by one year but died on 11th November 1926.
24		,, R. Bocquet ...	Chief Inspector of Mines... ...	15-6-72	1,500	Services extended up to end of 14th June 1930 and permitted to retire from 15th June 1930.
25		,, M. S. Hayagriva Rao...	Special Land Acquisition Officer, K.R.S.	17-12-71	350	Services extended up to 31st December 1926.
26		,, R. Nanaswami Rao ...	Deputy Commissioner	1-4-72	1,200	Extended up to the end of April 1927.
27		Dr. A. K. Pani ...	Director of Public Health Institute...	1-7-71	1,200	Given 4 months leave from 1st July 1926 preparatory to retirement on 1st November 1926.
28	1927-28 ...	Mr. D. G. Ramachandra Rao.	Assistant Director of Agriculture ...	2-7-72	350	Extended up to 1st June 1929.
29		,, C. Machaiya ...	Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City.	28-2-73	1,000	Extended up to 30th June 1931.
30		,, B. Ranga Iyengar ...	Sub-Judge	30-6-73	600	Extended by one day.
31		,, D. Srinivasa Rao ...	Superintendent, Revenue Survey ...	1-5-73	1,000	Extended up to 31st December 1928.
32		,, G. Sundararajiengar ...	District Superintendent of Police ...	20-11-73	300	Extended up to 9th January 1930.
33		,, B. Nagappa ...	Secretary to Government, Law Department.	24-7-73	1,400	Extended up to 30th June 1929.

34		,,	B. Srinivasa Iyengar...	Financial Secretary to Government	28-2-74	1,400	Two. Extended up to 27th February 1931.
35		,,	Y. Nanjundayya ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	18-7-73	400	Extended up to end of 30th June 1930.
36	1929-30 ...	,,	H. G. Searle ...	Police Inspector	9-2-75	150 & 50 P. A.	Extended by one year from 9th February 1930.
37		,,	W. Raghavachar ...	Superintendent, G.R.S.	15-10-74	250	Extended from 15th October 1929.
38		,,	N. Narasimha Iyengar	Do do	15-6-75	250	Extended from 15th June 1930.
39		,,	B. N. Venkataramiah	Assistant Geologist	5-11-74	450 & 100 D. A.	Given leave from 10th August 1929 and retired from 15th February 1930.
40		,,	N. Rangachar ...	Surgeon	24-7-74	800	Extended up to 23rd July 1931.
41		,,	C. S. Doraswamy Iyer	Chief Judge	15-9-74	2,500	Extended up to 15th September 1932.
42		,,	P. Mahadevayya ...	Secretary to Government, Law Department.	26-8-75	1,300	One.
43		,,	A. K. Syed Taj Peeran.	Deputy Commissioner	14-4-75	1,200	One
44	1929-30 ...	,,	K. S. Rama Iyer ...	Registrar, G. R. S.	16-8-75	350	One
45		,,	P. G. D'Souza ...	Revenue Commissioner	7-9-74	1,400	One
46		,,	G. Santavirappa ...	Head Quarter Assistant to Inspector-General of Police.	16-6-75	600	One
47		,,	K. Srinivasaiengar, A.M.I.MECH. E.	Engineer-in-Chief	11-10-74	1,800	One
48		,,	M. A. Singrachar, B.A.	Auditor	26-12-74	800	One
49		,,	S. Reuben ...	Honorary Assistant Loco. Superintendent.	20-5-72	450	Four
50		,,	B. Tirumalachar ...	Personal Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.	14-5-72	425	Three
51		,,	R. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, B.A.	Head Master, Collegiate High School, Mysore.	17-12-70	350	Two
52		,,	M. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, B.A.	Head Master, High School, Chickballapur.	22-5-70	280	One
53		,,	K. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T.	District Educational Officer, Mysore	13-3-74	400	One
54		,,	S. T. Raghavachar, B.A.	Head Master, High School, Hassan	7-4-74	220	One
55		,,	S. Krishna Rao, B.A.	Head Master, High School, Davangere.	12-3-75	200	One
56		,,	L. J. Gordon ...	Chief Operator	14-12-72	750	Three
57		,,	M. Gopalakrishniah ...	Statistician	15-6-68	200	Seven

(2)

[*Reference to Question No.* 17 (*a*).]

No. L. 5363-70—*Ml.* 122-25-2.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated, Bangalore, the 26th January 1926.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Adverting to official Memorandum No. 3703-17—Ml. 122-25-1, dated 21st November 1925, issuing confidential instructions regarding nomination to Local Bodies, Government are pleased to direct that condition (ii) (two) laid down in para 3 thereof be cancelled as they consider that this might lead to inquisitorial enquiries on the part of the subordinate officers, and the object in view will be served, if subordinate officers are made aware that they should absolutely refrain from holding out any promise to any person before the elections actually take place that he would be recommended for nomination. The para as revised and with some verbal changes will stand as follows :—

"3. Government are accordingly pleased to lay down the following general principles which may be kept in view in making nominations to Municipal Councils, Local Boards and Village Panchayets, it being, however, always borne in mind that each Municipal Council and Local Body requires to be constituted, having due regard to local conditions.

(1) A person who stands for election and who is not elected should not ordinarily be proposed for nomination, and full and adequate reasons should be given if an exception is to be made in the case of such a person.

(2) If a community or interest is adequately represented by election, it is unnecessary by recommended nomination to represent such community or interest.

(3) Persons recommended to be nominated should ordinarily be such as would represent minority and depressed communities and interests that are not adequately represented by the elected members.

(4) Representations of the depressed classes by nomination should always be safeguarded whenever suitable candidates are available.

Where there are recognised associations intended to conserve the interests mentioned above, the Secretaries of such associations may be consulted whenever such a course is deemed expedient or necessary."

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

[Vide *answer to question No.* 21 (*a*)]

List of Non-official Members examined by the Sandal Committee.

1. Mr. S. Shama Sastri, Pleader, Madhugiri, Tumkur District.
2. ,, Bagamane Deve Gowda, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.
3. ,, C.B. Gopala Rao, President, District Board, Kolar.
4. ,, B. Gopalachar, M.R.A., Land-holder and Chemist, Tirthahalli.
5. , H. G. Basavappa, M.L.C., Shimoga.
6. ,, H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Advocate, Hassan.
7. ,, N. Siddalingadevaru, M.R.A., Land-holder.
8. ,, B. Abdul Rahmon, B.A., M.L.C., and President, District Board, Benki Nawab Street, Bangalore City.
9. ,, H. V. Hanumantha Setty, M.R.A., Merchant, Hunsur.
10. ,, H. Basaviah, M.R.A., Hassan.
11. ,, S. Honnappiah, Shanbhog and District Board Member, Vastara, Kadur District.
12. ,, M. Ananthiah Setty, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Chitaldrug.

(4)

[*Reference to Question No.* 37 (e).]

Statement showing the number of Bus Service plying for hire from Shimoga to Agumbe on the Shimoga-Mangalore Road and the Road Cess collected from 1924 to 1930 yearwar.

Year	Number of services plying for hire from Shimoga to Agumbe	Amount of Road Cess collected including the collections on special trips made on the road	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	
1925-26 ..	5 Services	1,158 7 6	
1926-27 ...	6 Services	2,700 9 0	
1927-28 ...	6 Services	4,375 0 0	
1928-29 ..	7 Services	4,373 9 0	
1929-30 ...	10 Services	5,363 0 3	3 Services are running from Tirthahalli to Agumbe.
	Total ..	17,970 9 9	

APPENDIX V.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO WHICH ANSWERS WERE FURNISHED.

(With Appendices).

Mr. H. B. Gundappa *alias* Gundappagowda, Hassan Taluk.—

Q.—4. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) How many minor tanks in all are there in the State (information to be furnished districtwar) ?

(*b*) How many of them are in full working order in each district ?

(*c*) When was the *maramath* Department which was looking after the working of minor tanks abolished and to whom is this work entrusted since then ?

(*d*) What is the number of minor tanks restored and the number of tanks in which the maintenance work was carried out in each district eight years prior to the abolition of the *maramath* Department ?

(*e*) What is the number of tanks restored and the tanks wherein maintenance work was carried out since its abolition up till the end of March 1930 ?

(*f*) What are the reasons that weighed with the Government for the abolition of the Department ?

(*g*) Whether there is any savings made by the Government in effecting such a change ?

(*h*) If so, what is the amount thus saved by the Government ?

Secretary to Government, Department of Public Works.—

A.—4. (*a*)

Bangalore	...	1,451	Hassan	... 4,640
Kolar	...	3,254	Kadur	... 1,666
Tumkur	...	1,086	Shimoga	... 6,556
Mysore	...	1,429	Chitaldrug	... 169
			Total	... 20,251

(*b*)

Hassan	...	584	Bangalore	... 620
Kadur	...	1,664	Kolar	.. 3,012
Shimoga	...	6,556	Tumkur	... 490
Chitaldrug	...	111	Mysore	... 110
			Total	... 13,147

(*c*) 1st October 1922. Public Works Department.

(*d*) 794 tanks restored.

(*e*) 559 tanks restored. Maintenance work is done by raiyats and only where they fail to do it the work is done by the Public Works Department and the cost recovered from the raiyats concerned as per rules.

(*f*) Attention is invited to G. O. No. R. 1299-1309—L.R. 15-22-1, dated 8th September 1922. (*Vide* Appendix.)

(*g*) and (*h*) Yes. Not possible to state the exact savings.

APPENDIX.

[Vide *Answer to Question 4 (f)*]

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. R. 1299-1309—L.R. 15-22-1, DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER 1922.

Minor Tanks Restoration.

Passes orders directing transfer of the working of the—— Scheme from the Revenue to the Public Works Department, with effect from 1st October 1922.

ORDER No. R. 1299-1309—L.R. 15-22-1, DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER 1922.

The working of the Minor Tank Restoration Scheme has been examined by two Committees of the Representative Assembly, by various officers of Government and by the Central Irrigation Board. Before dealing with proposals received on the subject, it might be useful to recall the principle incidents in the evolution of the present tank policy in Mysore.

2. There are nearly 25,000 tanks in the State varying in size from mere ponds to immense lakes, and irrigating in the aggregate, an area of 766,000 acres. More than 22,000 of these tanks are classed as minor, *i.e.*, have an *atchkat* of less than Rs. 300. They irrigate an area of nearly 4,00,000 acres, yielding an aggregate land revenue of Rs. 15 lakhs.

3. The tank system of Mysore was developed in very early days and shows that even then a high degree of empirical skill had been attained in the selection of sites and in the construction of reservoirs.

4. In process of time many of the tanks breached, silted up, or became otherwise useless, and the foresight and industry of the cultivators which brought the tanks into existence, were not forthcoming for the task of repairing or restoring them. The administration was therefore faced with the serious problem of devising measures to restore the numerous tanks of the country all at once, and bring them up to some standard of safety and usefulness.

5. *History of Tanks Restoration, Early days.*—Not much is known of the endeavours made in this direction before the beginning of the 19th century, though, doubtless, there must have been considerable, if spasmodic, activity on the part of the

early rulers. During the Administration of Dewan Purnaiya—1800 to 1810—tank restoration was energetically pursued and the public records of that period show that annually a sum of about 1½ lakhs of rupees on the average was utilised for this purpose.

6. *British Commission.*—No special activity was visible in the early days of the British administration. From 1831 to 1856 when the Public Works Department was constituted, the money annually spent on the restoration and repair of tanks was considerably less (being about Rs. 80,000) than in Purnaiya's time. The duty of carrying out the works was entrusted to Revenue Officers—a duty they continued to perform even after the constitution of the Public Works Department in 1856.

7. The need for associating the Public Works Department in the work of restoration was not definitely recognised till 1863, when it was laid down that all major repairs involving an outlay of Rs. 500 or more should be entrusted to the Public Works Department, while the minor repairs were left in the hands of the civil authorities as before.

8. In 1872 a separate Irrigation Department was formed and the task of dealing with tanks serially was put in hand. After the great famine, however, establishments were reduced and Irrigation Department was abolished in 1879 as too expensive.

9. After the formation of the Public Works Department in 1856, tank restoration received more earnest attention than at any time previously. About 5,000 tanks are said to have been restored within the period, 1856-76, the average annual expenditure for the repair of tanks being about Rs. 1½ lakhs.

No. R. 1299-1309—L. R. 15-22-1, Dated 8th September 1922.

10. *Minor Tank Restoration Scheme.*—1885-86.—It was to give greater precision to these arrangements and to more clearly define the spheres of action of the raiyats and the Government agency that the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme was introduced in 1885-86. According to this scheme, as finally adopted in 1887, all tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 and under were classed as "Minor" and their restoration was left to the raiyats (under the control of the civil authorities), only stone and masonry work being done by Government. Tanks yielding more than a revenue of Rs. 300 were styled "Major." The restoration of these works was ordered to be carried out by Government (Public Works Department) with the help of contributions from raiyats, for the imposition of which certain definite principles were laid down. Referring to this scheme, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer observed that "the failure of our system of tank management is due to the non-recognition of the important fact that the raiyat is jointly interested with

Government in the maintenance of this chief source of irrigation. At one time, undue importance was given to the responsibility of Government for the up-keep of the tanks, the raiyat's liability being altogether ignored and when Government found that its costly agency could not, with any prospect of adequate return for its capital, undertake the management of the tanks in the Province, the raiyat was called upon to take charge of the majority of the tanks." Sir Sheshadri Iyer considered that by confining the raiyats' obligations for restoration to "Minor" tanks, their burden would be more cheerfully borne, while by restricting the attention of Government agency to "Major" tanks, more tangible progress on these works would be achieved. It must be observed here that the raiyats' obligation to do ordinary maintenance work, as opposed to restoration, in the case of all restored tanks—major or minor—was unaffected by these arrangements.

11. Sir Sheshadri Iyer, in introducing the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, hoped that with the facilities offered by the Scheme, the entire tank system of the State would be brought to a satisfactory condition within 10 or 15 years. But these hopes were not destined to be realised.

12. *Changes in 1904.*—The Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, remained unaltered till 1914 with, however, one important change, *viz.*, that in 1904, minor tanks with an *atchkat* of Rs. 100 and below, which hitherto had been exclusively left in the hands of the village community, were brought under the scheme.

13. *Rules of 1914.*—The operations conducted under the scheme came under review in 1914 and it was observed that though the rules had been in force for over a quarter of a century, no appreciable progress had been made. Only 2,500 tanks had been restored during 25 years, at the rate of 100 tanks per annum, while 19,500 tanks were still awaiting restoration. At this rate it would take two centuries to complete the work. In order to accelerate progress, it was resolved :—

(1) that, in lieu of the existing system the raiyats should be required to contribute one-third of the total cost of restoration including earth-work and stone and masonry work, the other two-thirds being met by Government, and

(2) that the actual execution of the work should be entrusted to the villagers themselves, subject to the condition that the work should be checked and measured by responsible Government agency.

It was hoped that as a result of these measures, about 1,000 tanks would be repaired every year, involving an annual outlay of 8 lakhs of rupees. Of this amount it was expected that the contribution from the people would come to $2\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs and the Government share about $5\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.

14. When the revised scheme referred to above was under the consideration of Government, a revised scale of Maramat

establishment for each district was sanctioned in G. O. No. R. 8464-74—L. R. 193-13-2, dated 28th April 1914, tentatively for a period of three years from 1st July 1914, with the expectation that the annual allotment for the restoration of minor tanks which had been raised to 2 lakhs, would be fully and judiciously utilised, so as to ensure a rapid progress in the restoration of these tanks.

15. As the revised rules for the restoration of minor tanks laid down in the Government Order No. R. 5042-89—L. R. 408-14-1, dated 11th December 1914, did not prescribe the procedure regarding payment of the Government share of the cost of restoration of such tanks, check measurement of bills, and disposal of contracts for works, and did not also define the powers of the several grades of officers for payment of bills, it was found necessary to frame rules in these respects. Revision of the rules was necessary also in order to bring all classes of Maramat work executed by the Revenue Department under one set of rules, so that the procedure regarding execution may be the same and be subject to concentrated scrutiny and supervision. Accordingly, a set of consolidated rules were issued under Government Order No. R. 2440-87—L.R. 408-14-40, dated 29th August 1916, according to which all Maramat works up to Rs. 2,500 (tank restoration and construction and repairs of buildings) were placed under the administrative charge of the Revenue Commissioner, the Public Works Department executing works costing over Rs. 2,500 under the Public Works Code rules.

16. The Minor Tank Restoration Regulation, XIII of 1916, was passed in December 1916, providing for the recovery of the raiyats' share of the cost of restoration or improvement compulsorily when the holders of not less than two-thirds of the area of irrigable lands under an existing tank agreed to pay it.

17. The detailed rules of procedure laid down in the Government Order of 29th August 1916 were revised in certain respects in Government Order No. R. 9435-36—L.R. 36-16-17, dated 10th March 1917, so as to accelerate progress in the restoration of tanks. In this order provision was also made for works being started in special cases in anticipation of the receipt of contributions from the raiyats on their executing *muchalikas* agreeing to pay the contribution within a specified time not exceeding five years from the date of the starting of the work. Discretion was also given to Deputy Commissioner to accept in special cases, contribution in the shape of labour or partly labour and partly cash. The limit of ten times the assessment prescribed in respect of cost for the selection of a tank for restoration was raised to twenty times. The pecuniary limit up to which the Revenue and Maramat Officers could check and measure the works, was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,500, officers of the Public Works Department being relieved of all responsibility in respect of such works. It was also directed that the staff of Tank

Inspectors, who were reported to be inefficient, should be replaced by better men.

18. As had been the case with the earlier scheme, this one, too, has not so far fulfilled expectations in spite of the facilities created.

19. The following statement shows the work done since the introduction of the revised rules:—

Year	Number of tanks dealt with	Number completed	Government share of outlay	Value of earthwork done by raiyats	Total outlay
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	692	161	88,967	31,577	1,20,544
1915-16	597	169	68,814	51,752	1,20,566
1916-17	542	95	98,729	52,835	1,51,664
1917-18	596	108	1,46,284	44,471	1,90,755
1918-19	750	79	1,53,798	37,751	1,91,549
1919-20	611*	79	1,21,355	39,454	1,60,809
1920-21	763	85	1,26,829	32,817	1,59,646

* This excludes figures of Bangalore District.

Comparing the above figures with those of the previous five years (which however appear to include not only restoration work properly so called, but also "repairs") as shown below, it will be seen that no material advance has taken place in the quantity of work turned out.

Year	Number of tanks restored or repaired	Amount spent by Government	Value of earthwork done by raiyats	Total outlay
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909-10	470	80,559	94,924	1,75,483
1910-11	477	67,405	52,036	1,19,441
1911-12	473	82,137	96,116	1,68,253
1912-13	393	65,866	74,187	1,40,053
1913-14	562	99,130	66,364	1,65,494

While the volume of work showed no appreciable increase, the establishment charges have increased to about one lakh per annum. The hope that the raiyats could be trusted to carry out restoration work with a grant-in-aid from Government has not materialised.

20. *Present proposals.*—Two special committees of the Representative Assembly in 1918-19 examined the existing rules

and submitted detailed reports outlining same useful suggestions. They are briefly (1) that the present inefficient and unpassed Tank Inspectors should be replaced by competent Sub-Overseers, (2) that the Maramat Department should be given power to execute works up to Rs. 4,000 and (3) that as it is hard for the raiyats of the maidan taluks to pay one-third of the estimated cost either in cash or labour, they may be made responsible for the amount required for earthwork and turning only, or the proportion of their contribution may be reduced to one-fourth and recovered compulsorily. The Central Board of Irrigation, to which the question was subsequently referred by Government, has also submitted certain proposals of which it is necessary to refer to the following :—

(1) That an Assistant Engineer should be posted to every District instead of Sub-Assistant Engineer, to help the Deputy Commissioner in Maramat work.

(2) That the present staff of Tank Inspectors should be replaced by Sub-Overseers to be appointed at the rate of one for each taluk.

(3) A small addition be made to the clerical establishment.

(4) With regards to the levy of contribution from raiyats, it is proposed to amend the existing rule so as to enable the raiyats to pay either one-third of the cost of the entire work, or the actual cost of earthwork alone, whichever is less.

(5) Proposals were also made for ensuring prompt payment for work done to contractors and on other matters of detail.

21. The proposals of the Irrigation Board suggest the obvious criticism that they will only entail a heavy outlay on establishment without ensuring a proportionate increase in the scale of operations, Mr. Datta, in his Note No. 39, dated the 15th August 1917, invited attention to the high percentage of establishment charges in the Maramat Department. Commencing on the figures of the three years ending 1915-16, he observed that establishment charges were more than 72 per cent of the allotment spent upon the works themselves, while in one district the percentage was as much as 147. An analysis of the work done during 1916-17 showed that the establishment charges were as high as 207 and 393 per cent of the total value of work in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts, respectively. During 1920-21 the percentage was the highest, *i.e.*, 195 in the Tumkur District and 178 in the Kolar District. It must be remembered that the establishment sanctioned in 1914 was based on the expectation that the annual programme of work would eventually come to about eight lakhs of rupees. Actually this has not gone much beyond one lakh. In the opinion of Government the total establishment charges should not exceed 25 per cent of the total expenditure. This establishment, which was directed in G. O. No. R. 3612-22—L.R. 198-17-14, dated 30th January 1922, to

be continued until further orders, has since been reduced to the extent of Rs. 17,040 per annum owing to reduced outlay on works, pending reorganisation of the Public Works Department (G. O. No. R. 5231-41—L.R. 15-21-26, dated 7th April 1922).

22. As regards the proposal that the raiyats may, at their option, pay either one-third of the cost of the project or the actual cost of the earthwork, it is true that such provision may occasionally be more favourable to the raiyats than the present rule, but it is to be doubted if it will really go very far. Under the old rules of 1887, the raiyats had only to do the earthwork and could call on the Government to do the stone and masonry work. But as this concession was found insufficient, the present rule was introduced in 1914, making the raiyats responsible for one-third of the entire cost of the work. Neither the old concession nor the new one has given that impetus to the restoration of tanks which was hoped for, and it is unlikely that a choice between the two will produce any more striking results.

23. The two objects which have to be kept in view in regard to this scheme are :—

(1) to extend the scale of operations and ensure better progress, and

(1) to keep the establishment charges at a reasonably low level, considering the probable outlay.

24. Government do not consider that the proposals of the Irrigation Board are likely to help them to achieve either of these objects.

25. *Compulsory levy of contribution.*—Neither the scheme of 1887 nor that of 1914, though thought out with care and pursued with the characteristic energy of their authors, has realised anything like the anticipations which were originally entertained. The principal cause of failure in both cases seems to be that while the Government were enthusiastic to perform their share of the task, there was no reciprocal anxiety on the cultivators. There are still 14,145 (excluding 4,241 unfit for restoration) tanks awaiting restoration, and if these are to be brought up to standard within any reasonable time, the levy of contributions from raiyats should either be abolished or should be made compulsory. As the former course would impose a serious burden on the resources of the State, the only alternative left is to levy contribution compulsorily from the raiyats concerned.

The compulsory levy of contribution under minor tanks, though it would be a change of existing rules, would certainly be based on principles which are already, though partially, recognised. And this measure has actually been advocated by the Committee of the Representative Assembly. The opinion of the general body of members was ascertained at the meeting of the Representative Assembly held in April 1919 and they mainly

approved of this principle. Legislative action will now be taken to fix the raiyats' share at one-fourth of the cost, and to levy it compulsorily in all cases, of course by easy instalments, as a temporary addition to the wet assessment. In these matters, we have to look to practical methods and suggest a solution of existing difficulties which, as years go by, are having their cumulative effect on the agricultural situation of the whole country.

26. *Agency and establishment.*—The next question is as to the agency and establishment required for the work. At present while the working of the tank restoration scheme is entrusted to Revenue authorities, it is found that they cannot attend to it without the aid of a special Maramat agency. This consisted of a small complement of subordinates in early days, but the establishment has grown considerably of late. Under the proposals submitted by the Irrigation Board, the Maramat Department will practically become a miniature Public Works Department costing annually over a lakh of rupees.

27. There are two ways of looking at this question, one is that the Revenue Department has proved itself unable with the existing staff which costs a considerable sum as it is, to deal with the situation and that therefore it is better to make the Public Works Department alone responsible for both minor and major tanks. The other is that the work of restoring minor tanks is too extensive and in many cases the Public Works Department with its rules and procedure, would be unsuitable and ill-adapted for executing works of this nature, and without the help of the Amildar and Village Officers, will prove hopelessly impotent, even with the skilled supervision and professional knowledge at its command, in coping with the situation.

Both views have a substratum of truth in them and some practical and effective course of action has now to be thought of in the interests of the large body of agriculturists who depend entirely on the twenty and odd thousand tanks.

28. There are some other points which require to be mentioned in this connection.

(1) Though enormous labour has been spent at different times for the preparation of lists of tanks, yet there is no reliable information as to the number of tanks which require and are capable of restoration.

(2) In the Government Order of 10th March 1917, it has been laid down that contracts should not be given to any one from outside the taluk, that ordinarily professional contractors should not be employed, and that the villagers should be entrusted with the work of restoring their village tanks. But it is brought to notice that neither Tank Panchayets wherever they exist, nor local men, evince sufficient interest in taking up tank works on contract and that the progress is retarded owing to paucity of contractors in many of the districts.

29. Government have given their careful consideration to the question of the future policy and agency in respect of these works and have come to the conclusion that in the interests of expeditious restoration of minor tanks and efficient execution at a moderate cost, and under existing circumstances, the only feasible course is to place the entire operations under the control of the Chief Engineer and to amalgamate the work with the rest of the operations of the Public Works Department as now reorganized. They are accordingly pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st October 1922, the entire allotment for Minor Tank Restoration Work and other civil works now undertaken in the Revenue Department be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineers of the respective divisions and that the entire Maramat Establishment be absorbed in the Public Works Department. Government have, in passing orders on the reorganization of the Public Works Department, sanctioned the appointment of a whole time Chief Engineer for irrigation and it will be his primary duty to exercise unified control over all irrigation works including the restoration of minor tanks. Government trust that this arrangement will result in greater attention to, and activity in respect of minor tanks.

30. It is now necessary to issue definite instructions to ensure satisfactory co-operation between the Revenue and Irrigation Departments. The programme of minor tank restoration for each year will be prepared by the Executive Engineers in close consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and an annual report on the progress of minor tanks restoration works will be furnished to the Government by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation through the Revenue Commissioner for their information and orders in place of the two half-yearly reports now submitted by the Revenue Commissioner.

31. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to instruct the Deputy Commissioners and all subordinate officers of Revenue Department to co-operate closely with the officers of the Public Works Department in the selection of works for restoration and in the recovery of contributions from the raiyats. The officers of the Revenue Department should also render all reasonable assistance to the Public Works Department in procuring labour at emergencies, obtaining departmental supplies, etc.

32. The responsibility for the efficient maintenance of restored tanks will continue to vest in the Revenue Department and arrangements now in force in this behalf will remain unchanged. Where, however, owing to cumulative neglect of raiyats to do annual maintenance works, repairs on a large scale have to be undertaken, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will request the Executive Engineers to arrange for the preparation of necessary estimates for the execution of the works by the Public Works Department, the cost thereof being rateably distributed among the defaulting raiyats and recovered from them by Revenue Department under standing orders.

33. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and their subordinate officers not below the rank of Assistant Commissioners can inspect tank works in progress and address the Executive Engineers concerned in respect of any defects, or irregularities that may be noticed during execution. The Executive Engineers should give the due consideration to all such references received from the Revenue Officers.

34. It should be clearly impressed upon the officers of both Departments that lack of co-operation on the part of officers, of any grade whatsoever in these Departments will be visited with serious displeasure and severe notice will be taken of the conduct of the officer or officers reported for apathy or indifference in this connection.

The Deputy Commissioner, who is the responsible head of district administration, will require the assistance and professional advice of the Executive Engineer even more than heretofore, since he will have no Engineering Assistant in future. Any information called for, or requisition sent by him should receive prompt attention. Similarly information required by, or requisition received from, subordinate Revenue Officers will receive due attention from the officers of the Public Works Department of corresponding rank.

35. Separate action will be taken in the Legislative Department to authorise the compulsory levy of contribution in respect of minor tank works at one-fourth of the cost by suitably amending the Minor Tank Restoration Regulation, XIII of 1916.

36. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to submit very early for the approval of Government revised Minor Tank Restoration Rules in view of the altered arrangement sanctioned by this order and the set of additional rules enjoining the co-operation of Public Works Officers with the officers of the Revenue Department.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secy., to Govt. Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa *alias* **Gundappagowda**, Hassan Taluk.—

Q.—5. Will the Government be pleased to state;—

(*a*) The number of Adikarnataka primary schools and boarding houses throughout the State.

(*b*) How many teachers are employed in all these institutions?

(*c*) The communities to which they belong?

(*d*) Whether there is any concession shown to them with regard to their qualification and pay to serve in these particular institutions?

Secretary to Government, General Departments.—

A.—5. (*a*) The number of Government Adikarnataka primary schools is 487 and that of boarding homes is 5.

(*b*) 554.

(*c*) A statement furnishing the information is placed on the table. (*Vide* Appendix.)

(*d*) The question is not clear. If the member wishes to know whether preference is given to qualified Adikarnatakas the answer is in the affirmative.

APPENDIX.

[Vide *Answer to Question 5 (c).*]

Statement showing the communities to which the teachers in the Adikarnataka Schools belong.

Communities	No. of Teachers	Communities	No. of Teachers
Adikarnatakas ..	262	Kunchatiga ..	1
Adi-Dravidas ..	2	Banajiga ..	24
Tigala ..	1	Reddiga ..	3
Kurubar ..	15	Ganiga ..	1
Bedars ..	8	Jetty ..	1
Gollars ..	2	Maharatta ..	5
Gudigar ..	1	Vaisya ..	1
Kormar ..	1	Kshatriya ..	1
Barber ..	5	Vokkaliga ..	78
Naigi ..	2	Lingayet ..	22
Satani ..	5	Brahmins ..	3
Rachawar ..	1	Mudaliar ..	2
Uppar ..	2	Naicks ..	7
Vodda ..	1	Devanga ..	8
Padmasala ..	1	Christian ..	9
Kaikala ..	1	Mahomedans ..	42
Koracha ..	1	Goldsmith ..	1
Nayindas ..	2	Naidu ..	2
Natuva ..	1	Parivara ..	7
Agasa ..	5	Others ..	8
Kumbara ..	1		
Ediga ..	1	Total ..	554
Besta ..	7		

Mr. P. S. Nanjappa, Chitaldrug Taluk.—

Q.—9. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) If it has come to the notice of Government that cattle of surrounding parts have been prevented by a wire fence from going to the Gokatte known as "Komarana Katte" in Jogimatti Forest?

(*b*) What is the reason for putting up the wire fence?

(*c*) What is the benefit that has resulted to Government by this wire fence?

(*d*) What is the number of cattle that go to this forest for grazing and from how many villages?

(*e*) How many such Kattes (drinking water) exist in the said forest for the use of cattle that go for grazing in this forest?

(*f*) Is it not desirable to remove the wire fence recently put up and allow the cattle as usual to go to the Gokatte for water?

(*g*) Even if there are two drinking water ponds in this locality, *viz*, Vokkaligara Katte and Baliayana Bavi, will there be water during summer in these two Kattes?

(*h*) How can cattle congregate at a place where there is no facility for water?

Secretary to Government, General Department.—

A.—9. (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*c*) The object of fencing the area is to afforest the bare hills round the Jogimatti Lodge and conserve and improve the fodder growth.

(*d*) From 40 villages.

	Lumpsum fees	Individual licenses
Cows and Bullocks ..	3,103	1,153
Buffaloes ..	1,071	76
Sheep ..	4,329	340

(*e*) There are a number of Kattes inside the State Forest, the more important of which are noted below:—

(1) Vakeelankatte, (2) Gaviappanakatte, (3) Balaiynabhavi, (4) Kanivekatte.

(*f*) No. The objects with which the fence has been put up would be frustrated by its removal.

(*g*) and (*h*) Vokkaliganakatte and Balaiyanabhavi may not contain water in summer but Vakeelankatte and Gaviappanakatte are more useful. It is for this reason that the two latter kattes were repaired during the year.

Mr. V. Venkatappa, Channapatna taluk.—

Q.—13. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) Whether Mr. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao was arrested on the night of 11th March 1930 or not by the Bangalore Police?

(*b*) If the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, what is the reason?

(*c*) Is it not a fact that the said Mr. Ramachandra Rao was severely beaten by the Police Officers while he was in their custody?

(*d*) If the answer to (*c*) is in the affirmative, is the action of the Police Officers lawful?

(*e*) Has any enquiry been made into the matter? If not, why not? If the enquiry has been made, what is the result?

Secretary to Government, Law Department—

A.—13. (*a*) Mr. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao was arrested on 12th March 1930 at 2 A.M.

(*b*) On 11th March 1930 Messrs. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao, Laksminarasimhaiya and four others issued a manifesto by way of printed hand-bills under the caption "ನಾವು ಮಾಡುವ ನತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ" etc. These hand-bills were widely circulated in the city with a view to celebrate the "Independence Day" in defiance of the order in force at the time issued by the District Magistrate on 22nd February 1930 prohibiting the celebration of "Independence Day" for a period of two months, under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation.

The contemplated celebration of the "Independence Day" on 12th March 1930 was not only in contravention of the above prohibitory order in force at the time but also it was feared that it would, if permitted, lead to serious consequences, such as breach of the peace and commission of a series of cognizable offences. Hence action was taken under Section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) This does not arise.

(*e*) Yes. The allegation is found to be false.

Mr. Veerasanjeeve Gowda, Closepet taluk.—

Q.—14. Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) The number of schools started in each taluk in the Bangalore District during the past two years, *i.e.*, after the levy of Education Cess came into force?

(*b*) The number started in the current year?

(*c*) The number of schools proposed to be started during 1930-31?

(*d*) The number of schools sanctioned during the past two years but not started?

(*e*) Yearwar and talukwar details for the amount recovered from the raiyats up to the end of 1929-30 for school buildings which is not operated upon?

(*f*) What action was taken in the matter?

(*g*) The villages belonging to Closepet Taluk whose contribution is so remaining unspent?

General Secretary to Government.—

A.—14. (*a*)

Bangalore Taluk	..	1
Chennapatna	...	1
Closepet	...	2
Dodballapur	...	2

(*b*) Four.

(*c*) No new school is proposed to be started on.

(*d*) All the schools sanctioned during the past two years have been started.

(*e*) and (*f*) A statement showing the contributions received from the villages for the construction of the school buildings in each of the taluks of the Bangalore District and the action taken for the utilisation of the amount is placed on the table. (*Vide* Appendix).

(*g*) The information is contained in the statement referred to above. (*Vide* Appendix).

APPENDIX.

[Vide *reply to Question No.* 14 (*e*), (*f*), *and* (*g*).]

Statement showing the contributions received for the construction of School Buildings in the Bangalore District and the action taken thereon for the utilisation of the amount.

No.	Taluk	Village	Amount	Date of deposit	Remarks
			Rs.		
1	Bangalore ...	Sarakki ...	302	2-6-1917	The question of sanctioning a grant is under correspondence.
2	Do ...	Bellandur ...	167	6-4-1918	Contribution below Rs. 300*
3	Do ...	Jakkur ...	201	30-4-1918	Do do *
4	Do ...	Hennur ...	200	3-1-1921	Do do *
5	Do ...	Konnappana Agrahar	284	30-7-1920	Do do *
6	Nelamangala	Tyamagondlu (Girl's School)	500	3-8-1925	A building has been sanctioned.
7	Do ...	Machohalli ...	850	1-9-1927	A grant of Rs. 450 has been sanctioned.
8	Do ...	Tyamagondlu (Urdu School)	200	12-5-1930	Included in the Cess Budget
9	Magadi ...	Srigiripura ...	300	...	Do do
10	Do ...	Sankighatta ...	274	21-6-1926	Contribution below Rs. 300*
11	Do ...	Narasandra ...	120	...	Work included in the Cess Budget.
12	Do ...	Mudabali ...	80	...	Contribution below Rs. 300*
13	Dodballapur	Malurhalli ...	450	30-5-1914	Building constructed
14	Do ...	Huskur ...	450	15-6-1914	Do
15	Do ...	Tippenahalli ...	450	30-6-1914	Do
16	Do ...	Sivapura ...	450	18-7-1914	Do
17	Do ...	Doddabelavangala ...	469	30-5-1916	Do
18	Do ...	Lingadahalli ...	270	...	Grant sanctioned
19	Do ...	Siruvara ...	190	...	Contribution below 300*
20	Do ...	Tubagere ...	120	...	Included in the Departmental programme.
21	Do ...	Rajaghatta ...	100	...	Contribution below 300*
22	Do ...	Istur ...	188	...	Building completed
23	Do ...	Danduddasakodigihalli.	124	...	Contribution below 300
24	Do ...	Heggadihalli ...	256	...	Do *
25	Do ...	Melekote ...	258	...	Included in the Cess Budget
26	Devanahalli	Balepur ...	370	...	Grant sanctioned
27	Hoskote ...	Jadigenahalli ...	501	...	Included in the Cess Budget
28	Do ...	Nandagudi ...	301	...	Building constructed

* In all cases in which the village contribution is less than Rs. 300 no Government grant is ordinarily admissible for building purposes.

No.	Taluk	Village	Amount	Date of deposit	Remarks
			Rs.		
29	Hoskote ...	Hasigala ...	310	...	Building constructed
30	Do ...	Kalkunti ...	300	...	Do
31	Do ...	Doddagattiganable...	200	...	Contribution below 300*
32	Do ...	Hindiganal ...	162	...	Building constructed
33	Anekal ...	Hennagara ...	370	...	Work included in the Cess Budget.
34	Do ...	Attibele ...	196	..	Work included in the departmental programme.
35	Do ...	Samaudur ...	6	...	Contribution below 300
36	Kankanhalli	Aralasandra ...	380	29-6-1917	Grant sanctioned
37	Do ...	Chellur ...	240	19-1-1924	Do
38	Do ...	Gowravanapur ...	100	18-12-1924	Contribution below Rs. 300
39	Do ...	Arlal ...	141	26-2-1917	Included in the Cess Budget
40	Do ...	Bannimakodlu ...	168	2-3-1914	Contribution below 300*
41	Do ...	Hunasanahalli ...	128	31-7-1915	Do *
42	Chennapatna	Chakkalur ...	500	4-2-1918	Grant sanctioned and the construction entrusted to the Revenue Department.
43	Do ...	Singarajapura ...	575	3-11-1917	Building sanctioned and the construction entrusted to the P. W. D.
44	Do ...	Akkur ...	1,038	25-8-1917	Question will be investigated
45	Do ...	Sogala ...	648	30-11-1917	Do do
46	Do ...	Aralasandra ...	546	8-11-1917	Building sanctioned and the construction entrusted to the P. W. D.
47	Do ...	Malur-Patna ...	955	8-11-1917	Do do
48	Do ...	Hongalur ...	908	8-11-1917	Building sanctioned and the work nearing completion.
49	Do ...	Ujjanhalli ...	498	10-11-1917	Building completed
50	Do ...	Suleri ...	498	5-11-1918	Grant sanctioned and the construction entrusted to the Revenue Department.
51	Do ...	Bhuvalli ...	498	8-11.1917	Building sanctioned and the construction entrusted to the D. P. W.
52	Do ...	Menasinganahalli ...	498	Do	Do do
53	Do ...	Bandurvalagarahalli	498	Do	Building constructed
54	Do ...	Mudigere ...	260	1-2-1918	Grant sanctioned and the construction entrusted, to the Revenue Department.
55	Closepet ...	Chowdeswarahalli (Urdu School)	300	...	Building completed
56	Do ...	Danayakanapura ...	339	9-9-1915	No school could be sanctioned to the village so far. Its claim for one will be examined.
57	Do ...	Kegasapura ...	327	30-10-1915	The matter is under consideration.
58	Do ...	Doddanallal ...	300	...	Included in the Cess Budget
59	Do ...	Mayaganahalli ...	150	19-10-1915	Contribution below 300*
60	Do ...	Doddaganagavadi ...	132	30-10-1916	No school could be sanctioned to the village so far its claim for one will be examined.
61	Do ...	Akkur ...	84	20-10-1916	Do do
62	Do ...	Hanehalli ...	236	24-7 1917	Contribution below 300*
63	Do ...	Harisandra ...	150	...	Included in the Cess Budget
64	Do ...	Byramangala ...	150	16-11-1915	The sale of the present school building for an upset price of Rs. 175 to Mr. Veerasanjeeve Gowda has been sanctioned and a new building is proposed to be constructed on the site offered free of cost, by Mr. Veeranna Gowda.

* In all cases in which the village contribution is less than Rs. 300 no Government grant is ordinarily admissible for building purposes.

Mr. S. I. Mumthaz, Channapatna Municipality.—

Q.—18. Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) Whether it is a fact that there is a Government hostel attached to the Govérnment High School, Channapatna ?

(*b*) What is the amount the Government.

(i) has spent on the construction of the building ;

(ii) is paying towards its upkeep ?

(*c*) What is the chief object of Government in constructing and maintaining such hostel ?

(*d*) When has the hostel started ?

(*e*) How long did it continue as Government hostel open to all students ?

(*f*) Is it fact that this Government hostel is converted into Vakkligar hostel ?

(*g*) If so, why and on what grounds ?

(*h*) Is the Government aware of this fact ?

(*i*) If the Government is not aware, why did not the concerned authorities enquire and investigate ?

(*j*) What was the strength of the Government High School in 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20 ?

(*k*) (i) What was the number of boarders in the Government hostel in the corresponding year ?

(ii) What was the number of Vokkaliga boarders in the Government hostel during the same year ?

(*l*) What was the average in the year 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20

(i) of the High School attendance ;

(ii) of the Government hostel attendence ;

(iii) of the Vokkaliga boarders' attendence in the Government hostel ?

(*m*) What is the average strength of the Government High School in the last 3 years, *viz.*, 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30 ?

(*n*) Considering the present change in the strength of the Government High School what would have been the number of boarders in the Government hostel in the years 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30, taking into account the figures in 1917 to 1920 ?

(*o*) What is the number of the Vokkaliga boarders in the hostel in the years 1927-28 to 1929-30 ?

(*p*) What arrangements have the Government made for the boarding and lodging of Brahmin and Non-Brahmin students (except Vokkaligars) ?

(*q*) Would not the strength of the Government High School have increased had the Government hostel been in existence ?

(*r*) Is it a fact that a huge sum is subscribed towards the Vokkaligar hostel to be erected ?

(*s*) Is the building of the Vokkaligar hostel erected ? If so, where ? If not, why not ?

(*t*) Is there any grant given to the hostel ? If so what is the amount granted ?

(*u*) Whether the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin students (Non-Brahmins except Vokkaliga students) have got the possibility of boarding and lodging in the Government hostel ?

(*v*) If the reply is in the negative, why ? If the reply is in the affirmative, why are the deprived of that privilege ?

(*w*) Is it not a fact that the non-allowance of Brahmin and Non-Brahmin students (except Vokkaligars) to this hostel has affected considerably their education ?

(*x*) If it has affected, who is responsible for this ?

(*y*) Will the Government be pleaced to make this hostel a general one as before available for all students whether Brahmin or Non-Brahmin including Vokkaligars ?

(*z*) If so, will the Government be pleased to take early steps in that direction and announce that the Government hostel is open to all students (both for boarding and lodging) by publication in papers.?

(*aa*) Had this object been represented to the Dewan by the public in their address presented when he was there in his recent tour ? and if so, what the reply was ?

Secretary to Government, General Dapartment.—

A.—18. (*a*) No. There was a Government hostel attached to this school and this was closed on 8th April 1928, for want of boarders.

(*b*) (i) The building was put up at a cost of Rs. 18,318 including a contribution of Rs. 6,000 paid by Mr. Ramasanjeeva Reddy of the place.

(ii) The usual maintenance charges for the building are incurred by the Public Works Department at an average rate of 1½ per cent of the capital cost.

(*c*) To provide facilities for boarding and lodging of the students of the local High School.

(*d*) In March 1913.

(*e*) Till 8th April 1928.

(*f*) No. It has not been converted into Vokkaligar hostel, but the boarders of the Vokkaligar Hostel have been permitted to be accommodated in the building set free by the abolition of the Government hostel.

(*g*) With a view to avoid unnecessary expenditure to Government in the shape of grant towards rent if Vokkaligar hostel is located in a separate rented building.

(*h*) and (*i*) Yes, the matter was reported to Government and sanction was accorded.

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
(*j*)	77	99	99
(*k*) (i)	22	25 (average).	25
(ii)	2	4 (approximate).	3

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
(*l*) (i)	69	84	85
(ii)	17	22	21
(iii)	2	3	3

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
(*m*)	204	219	235

(*n*) Government have no information.

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
(*o*)	15	23	30

(*p*) It has not been brought to the notice of Government that there is a demand of this kind.

(*q*) Government have no opinion to offer.

(*r*) and (*s*) Government have no information.

(*t*) The Vokkaligar hostel is in receipt of a maintenance grant of Rs. 20 per mensem.

(*u*) Yes. It is on the specific condition that if pupils of other communities seek admission into the hostel, they will be entitled to it that the building was given to the Vokkaligar hostel.

(*v*) Government are not aware that there is any such deprivation.

(*w*) Government have no reason to think that it is so.

(*x*) The question does not arise.

(*y*) and (*z*) If a large number of High School students other than Vokkaligars desire hostel arrangements, the Government hostel will be revived.

(*aa*) Yes. The matter is under investigation.

Mr. Rangaswami Chetty Magadi Municipality—.

Q.—19. Will the Government be pleased to state;—

(*a*) When the practical class was opened at Magadi?

(*b*) The amount spent on each item on this account?

(*c*) The annual income and rate at which the articles are being sold; the number of students attending the class and the number that have appeared for examination?

(*d*) Is it true that a merchant of Davangere had given an advance to the Head Master for stands?

(*e*) The date of contract and the amount of advance given?

(*f*) The date on which the articles were delivered, the amount received and the weight of the article.

(*g*) When were these amounts remitted to Treasury?

(*h*) Is it true that the merchant had issued a notice to the Head Master? Why did it happen?

(*i*) Are the departmental authorities aware of this? If so, what action has been taken?

Secretary to Government, General Departments.—

A.—19. (*a*) In 1st June 1927.

(*b*) Instructor Rs. 300 per year; contingency including house rent Rs. 400.

(*c*) A total income of Rs. 102-6-0 has been realished for the past 3 years. The rate of the finished articles varies from seven annas to rupees two per seer according to design.

The number of students that have taken up the subject since the class was opened is as noted below:—

Class	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
4th year ...	11	1	2
3rd year ...	9	5	5
2nd year ..	8	6	9

None of these sat for the public examination as their progress in other subjects was not satisfactory.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) November 1929 A sum of Rs. 10 was paid as advance.

(*f*) 25th December 1929. A sum of Rs. 70 including the advance of Rs, 10 less discount of Re. 1-4-0 was received. The weight of the article supplied is 95 seers.

(*g*) Partly on 19th February 1930 and partly on 19th March 1930.

(*h*) Yes. Because the merchant had been charged 12 annas per seer in respect of the lamps ordered by him and he did not perhaps know that they varied according to design.

(*i*) Yes. The matter is under investigation.

Mr. B. P. Basappa Setty, Chickmagalur Taluk,—

Q.—22. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) The number of officials working in every branch of a District Office;

(*b*) The communities to which they belong and for how long they have been working there;

(*c*) Whether the Revenue Commissioner has got a list prepared of such of the officials who have been working from a very long period in one place and perused that list;

(*d*) The number of officials that were appointed in District Offices from January 1927 and the communities to which they belong;

(*e*) The concerned officers that gave these appointments and the rules under which they gave them?

Secretary to Government, Development Departments.—

A.—22. (*a*) and (*b*). *Vide* statement appended (Appendix.)

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) and (*e*). *Vide* statement appended (Appendix.)

APPENDIX.

[Vide *Reply to Question No. 22(a) and (b).*]

	Name of Sections or Branches	No. of hands working in the Branch	Communities to which they belong	Length of Service
	Kolar District.			
(*a*) The number of officials working in every Branch of a District Office.	District Sheristedar's Section.	2	Brahmins 2 ...	Less than 4 years (2)
	Current Section ...	5	Brahmins 4 ...	Less than 4 years (4)
			Mohamedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
(*b*) The communities to which they belong and for how long have they been working there?	Revenue Munshi Branch ...	5	Brahmins 3 ..	Less than 4 years (3)
			Mohamedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Mudaliar 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Revenue Accounts Branch ...	8	Brahmins 6 ..	Less than 4 years (5)
				More than 4 years (1)
			Mohamedans 2 ...	Less than 4 years (2)
	Judicial Branch	4	Brahmins 2 ...	Less than 4 years (2)
			Vaisaya 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Mohamedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Muzrai Section	..	...	...
	Records ,, ...	1	Brahmin 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Inams	...	...	...
	Camp Clerk	1	Brahmin 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	L.S.G. Section	...	...	...
	Income-tax	2	Brahmin 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Mohamedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)

	Registration	2	Brahmin 1 ..	More than 4 years (1)
			Christian 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
	Excise	...	...	...
	District Treasury Accounts Branch.	10	Brahmins 7 ..	More than 4 years (7)
	Cash Branch		Kshatriya 1 ..	More than 4 years (1)
			Kurubars 2 ..	More than 4 years (1)
				Less than 4 years (1)
	District Economic Superintendent's Establishment.	...	...	...
	Bangalore District.			
(a) The number of officials working in every Branch of a District Office.	District Sheristedar's Section.	4	Brahmins 2 ..	
			Vokkaligar 1 ..	
			Mohamedan 1 ..	
(b) The communities to which they belong and for how long have they been working there?	Current Section	8	Brahmins 4 ..	
			Mohamedans 2 ..	
			Naidu 1 ..	
			Christian 1 ..	
	Revenue Munshi Branch ...	5	Brahmins 5 ..	
	Revenue Accounts Branch ...	7	Brahmins 6 ..	
			Nagartha 1 ..	
	Judicial Branch	3	Brahmins 3 ..	
	Muzrai „	...	...	
	Records Section	1	Brahmin 1 ..	
	Inam „	...	...	
	Camp Clerk	...	...	
	L.S.G. Clerks	2	Naidu 1 ..	
			Weaver 1 ..	

	Name of Sections or Branches	No. of hands working in the Branch	Communities to which they belong	Length of Service
	Bangalore District—concld.			
	Income-Tax	...	...	
	Registration	...	...	
	Excise	...	...	
	District Treasury Accounts Branch.	...	...	
	Cash Branch	...	...	
	District Economic Superintendent's Establishment.	...	...	
	Mysore District.			
(*a*) The number of officials working in every Branch of a District Office.	District Sheristedar's Section.	2	Brahmins 2 ..	Less than 2 years (2)
	Current Section	8	Brahmins 4 ..	More than 4 years (1), 4 years (1). Less than 4 years (2)
(*b*) The communities to which they belong and for how long have they been working there?			Christians 2 ..	More than 4 years (1), 4 years (1)
			Naidu 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
			Lingayet 1 ..	More than 4 years (1)
	Revenue Munshi Branch ...	5	Brahmins 4 ..	Less than 4 years (3) More than 4 years (1)
			Vaishya 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)

Revenue Accounts Branch ...	10	Brahmins 7 ..	More than 4 years (1) Less than 4 years (6)
		Jain 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
		Mahomedan 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
		Vokkaligar 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
Judicial Branch ...	5	Brahmins 4 ..	Less than 4 years (4)
		Adikarnataka 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
Muzrai „	4	Kshatriya 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
		Brahmins 3 ...	More than 4 years (2) Less than 4 years (1)
Records Section	3	Lingayet 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
		Mohamedan 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
		Adikarnataka 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
Inam Section	1	Brahmin 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
Camp Clerk			
Income-tax	...		
Registration	...		
Excise	...		
District Treasury Accounts Branch.	14	Brahmins 12 ..	More than 4 years (5) Less than 4 years (7)
		Barber 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
		Mudaliar 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
District Treasury Cash Branch.	6	Brahmins 4 ..	More than 4 years (1) Less than 4 years (3)
		Lingayet 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
		Jain 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
District Economic Superintendent's Establishment.	...		

	Name of Sections or Branches	No. of hands working in the Branch	Communities to which they belong	Length of service
	Kadur District.			
(*a*) The number of officials working in every Branch of a District Office.	District Sheristedar's Section.	3	Brahmins 2 ..	Less than 4 years (2)
			Vokkaligar 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
(*b*) The communities to which they belong and for how long have they been working there?	Current Section	5	Brahmins 3 ...	Less than 4 years (3)
			Lingayet 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Vaishya 1	Less than 4 years (1)
	Revenue Munshi Branch ..	5	Brahmins 4 ...	Less than 4 years (4)
			Mohamedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Revenue Accounts Branch ...	7	Brahmins 7 ...	More than 4 years (1)
				Less than 4 years (6)
	Judicial Branch	3	Brahmins 2 ...	More than 4 years (1)
				Less than 4 years (1)
			Mahratta 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
	Muzrai Section	...		
	Records Section	2	Brahmin 1 ..	More than 4 years (1)
			Naidu 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Inams Section	...		
	Camp Clerk	...		
	L. S. G. Section	...		
	Income Tax	2	Brahmins 2 ...	Less than 4 years (2)
	Registration	2	Christian 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Lingayet 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)

	Excise	3	Brahmins 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Christian 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
			Satani 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	District Treasury Accounts Branch and Cash Branch.	10	Brahmins 10 ...	Less than 4 years (10)
	District Economic Superintendent's establishment.	...		
	Special First Class Court ...	4	Brahmins 3 ..	Less than 4 years (3)
			Mudaliar 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Police	4	Brahmins 3 ...	Less than 4 years (3)
			Christian 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Hassan District.			
(*a*) The number of officials working in every Branch of a District Office.	District Sheristedar's Section.	3	Brahmins 3 ...	Less than 4 years (3)
			Brahmins 3 ...	Less than 4 years (3)
	Current Section	5	Christian 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
(*b*) The communities to which they belong and for how long they have been working there?			Mahomedan 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
	Revenue Munshi Section ...	5	Brahmins 5 ...	Less than 4 years (5)
	Revenue Accounts Branch ...	6	Brahmins 6 ...	More than 4 years ( )
				Less than 4 years (3)
	Judicial Branch	3	Brahmins 3 ...	More than 4 years (1)
				Less than 4 years (2)
	Muzrai Section	1	Brahmin 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Record Section ...			
	Inams			
	Camp Clerk			
	L. S. G. Section	2	Brahmin 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Vokkaligar 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Income Tax	1	Mahomedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)

Name of Sections or Branches	No. of hands working in the Branch	Communities to which they belong	Length of Service
Hassan District--*contd.*			
Registration			
Excise			
District Treasury Accounts and Cash Branches.	9	Brahmins 4 ...	Less than 4 years (4)
		Jains 2 ...	Less than 4 years (2)
		Vaishya 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
		Christian 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
		Telugu Banajiga 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
District Economic Superintendent's Establishment.			
Chitaldrug District.			
District Sheristedar's Section.	2	Brahmin 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
		Lingayet 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
Current Section	4	Brahmins 3 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Less than 4 years (2)
		Lingayet 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
Revenue Munshi Section ...	5	Brahmins 5 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Less than 4 years (4)
Revenue Accounts Branch ...	8	Brahmins 5 ..	More than 4 years (2)
			Less than 4 years (3)
		Lingayets 2 ...	Less than 4 years (2)
		Mahomedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)

(*a*) The number of officials working in every Branch of a District Office. (*b*) The communities to which they belong and for how long have they been working there ?	Judicial Branch	2	Brahmins 2 ...	More than 4 years (1) Less than 4 years (1)
	Muzari Section	...	.....	.....
	Records Section	2	Brahmin 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Mahomedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Inams	...	.....	.....
	Camp Clerk	...	.....	.....
	L. S. G. Branch	...	.....	.....
	Income-Tax	1	Brahmin 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
	Registration	2	Brahmin 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Naik 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
	Excise	3	Brahmins 2 ...	More than 4 years (1) Less than 4 years (1)
			Mahomedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	District Treasury Accounts and Cash Branches.	9	Brahmins 3 ...	More than 4 years (1) Less than 4 years (2)
			Naidu 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Sunnagar 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Weaver 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Kshatriya 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Mahomedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Vaishya 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	District Economic Superintendent's Establishment.	1	Brahmin 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Shimoga District.			
	District Sheristedar's Section ...	2	Brahmin 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Ursu 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)

	Name of Sections or Branches	No. of hands working in the Branch	Communities to which they belong	Length of service
(*a*) The number of officials working in every Branch of a District Office. (*b*) The communities to which they belong and for how long have they been working there ?	Current Section	7	Brahmins 2 ...	More than 4 years (2)
			Mahomedan 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Naidu 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Christian 1 ..	Do
			Lingayet 1 ...	Do
			Bhavasara Kshatriya 1	Do
	Revenue Munshi Branch ...	5	Brahmins 4 ...	Less than 4 years (4)
			Lingayet 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
	Revenue Accounts Branch ...	7	Brahmins 5 .	More than 4 years (3) Less than 4 years (2)
			Mahomedan 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Uppar 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Judicial Branch	3	Brahmins 2 ...	More than 4 years (1) Less than 4 years (1)
			Lingayet 1 ..	More than 4 years (1)
	Muzrai Section	2	Jain 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)
			Brahmin 1 ...	Do
	Records Section	2	Brahmin 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
			Mahomedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Inams			
	Camp Clerk			
	L.S.G. Branch			
	Income Tax			
	Registration			

	Excise			
	District Treasury Accounts Branch.	7	Brahmins 3 ...	More than 4 years (3)
			Mahratta 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Bhavasara Kshatriya 1	More than 4 years (1)
			Goldsmith 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
			Mr. C. H. Basappa community not given.	
	District Treasury Cash Branch	4	Brahmins 3 ...	More than 4 years (3)
			Lingayet 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	District Economic Superintendent's Establishment.			
	Tumkur District.			
(*a*) The number of officials working in every Branch of a District Office.	District Sheristedar's Section...	2	Brahmins 2 ...	More than 4 years (2)
	Current Section	5	Brahmins 2 ..	More than 4 years (3)
			Mahratta 1 ...	
			Kshatriya 1 ..	Less than 4 years (2)
(*b*) The communities to which they belong and for how long have they been working there?			Christian 1 ...	
	Revenue Munshi Section ...	4	Brahmins 3 ..	More than 4 years (3)
			Mahomedan 1 ...	Less than 4 years (1)
	Revenue Accounts Branch ...	7	Brahmins 4 ...	More than 4 years (5)
			Mahratta 1 ...	Less than 4 years (2)
			Mahomedan 1 ...	
			Christian 1 ...	
	Judicial Branch ...	4	Brahmins 3 ...	More than 4 years (2)
			Adikarnataka 1 ...	Less than 4 years (2)
	Muzrai Section	1	Brahmin 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)

	Name of Sections or Branches	No. of hands working in the Branch	Communities to which they belong	Length of service
	Records Section	2	Mahomedan 1 ... Mahratta 1 ...	More than 4 years (1) Less than 4 years (1)
	Inams	...	....	.....
	Camp Clerk	...	..	.....
	L. S. G. Section	7	Brahmins 4 ... Mahomedan 1 . Christians 2 ..	More than 4 years (6) Less than 4 years (1)
	Income Tax	1	Mahomedan 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
	Registration	2	Brahmins 2 ...	More than 4 years (2)
	Excise	3	Brahmins 2 ... Lingayet 1 ..	Do Less than 4 years (1)
	District Treasury Accounts Branch.	11	Brahmins 6 ...	More than 4 years (7)
	District Treasury Cash Branch	...	Mahratta 1 ... Lingayets 2 ... Satani 1 ... Adikarnataka 1 ...	Less than 4 years (4)
	Establishment for Revenue work under the District Treasury officer.	1	Brahmin 1 ...	More than 4 years (1)
	District Superintendent's establishment.	1	Christian 1 ..	Less than 4 years (1)

APPENDIX.

[Vide *Reply to Question No. 22. (d) and (e)*].

KOLAR DISTRICT.

(*d*) The number of officials that were appointed in District Offices from January 1927, and the communities to which they belong.

(*e*) The concerned officers that gave these appointments and the rules under which they gave them?

1927 (2)	Mahomedan	1	All the appointments were made according to the C. R. B. rules by the Deputy Commissioners for the time being.
	Brahmin	1	
1928 (8)	Brahmin	1	
	Lingayet	1	
	Christian	1	
	Banajiga	1	
	Mahomedans	4	
1929 (6)	Brahmin	1	
	Mudaliar	1	
	Mahomedans	4	

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

19 officials were appointed from January 1927.

(*d*) The number of officials that were appointed in District Offices from January 1927 and the communities to which they belong.

(*e*) The concerned officers that gave these appointments and the rules under which they gave them?

Adikarnatakas	4	All the appointments were made according to the C. R. B. rules by the Deputy Commissioners for the time being.
Lingayet	1	
Brahmins	3	
Veerashiva	1	
Sowrastra	1	
Vokkaligas	2	
Mahomedan	1	
Naidus	2	
Weaver	1	
Nagartha	1	
Mudaliar	1	
Jain	1	
Total ...	19	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Since January 1927, 6 officials were appointed (permanently).

(*d*) The number of officials that were appointed in District Offices from January 1927 and the communities to which they belong.

(*e*) The concerned officers that gave these appointments and the rules under which they gave them?

Brahmins	2	All the appointments were made according to the C. R. B. rules by the Deputy Commissioners for the time being.
Vokkaliga	1	
Adikarnataka	1	
Mohamedan	1	
Dasabanajiga	1	
Total ...	6	

KADUR DISTRICT.

(*d*) The number of officials that were appointed in District Offices from January 1927 and the communities to which they belong.	Brahmins	3	All the appointments were made according to the C. R. B. rules by the Deputy Commissioners for the time being.
	Lingayet	1	
	Mohamedans	2	
	Vokkaliga	1	
	Vaisya	1	
	Christians	2	
(*e*) The concerned officers that gave these appointments and the rules under which they gave them ?	Mudaliar	1	
	Total ...	11	

HASSAN DISTRICT.

(*d*) The number of officials that were appointed in District Offices from January 1927 and the communities to which they belong.	Brahmins	5	All the appointments were made according to the C. R. B. rules by the Deputy Commissioners for the time being.
	Mohamedans	2	
	Vokkaliga	1	
	Jain	1	
	Christian	1	
	Tel. Banajiga	1	
(*e*) The concerned officers that gave these appointments and the rules under which they gave them ?	Total ...	11	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

8 officials were appointed in permanent vacancies as detailed below :—

(*d*) The number of officials that were appointed in District Offices from January 1927 and the communities to which they belong.	Naidu	1	All the appointments were made according to the C R. B. rules by the Deputy Commissioners for the time being.
	Pallegar	1	
	Banajigar	1	
	Lingayet	1	
	Brahmins	4*	
	Total ...	8	
	8 officials were appointed in temporary vacancies as detailed below :—		
(*e*) The concerned officers that gave these appointments and the rules under which they gave them ?	Brahmin	1	
	Lingayets	3	
	Vokkaliga	1	
	Mudaliyar	1	
	Vaisya	1	
	Devanga	1	
	Total ..	8	

*(Out of 4 Brahmins, one was exempted under Central Recruitment Board Rules, one was a thrown-out official of the Survey Department, one was appointed at the instance of Government and one in a General Vacancy.)

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

(*d*) The number of officials that were appointed in District Offices from January 1927 and the communities to which they belong.	Goldsmiths	2	All the appointments were made according to the C. R. B. rules by the Deputy Commissioners for the time being.
	Brahmins	12	
	Vaisyas	2	
	Mohamedans	3	
	Kurubars	3	
	Koramar	1	
(*e*) The concerned officers that gave these appointments and the rules under which they gave them ?	Lingayets	3	
	Vokkaligar.	1	
	Mahratta	1	
	Ursu	1	
	Kshatriya	1	
	Adikarnataka	1	
	Rajput	1	
	Christian	1	
	Total ...	33	

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

(*d*) The number of officials that were appointed in District Offices from January 1927 and the communities to which they belong.	Brahmins	2	All the appointments were made according to the C. R. B. rules by the Deputy Commissioners for the time being.
	Pillay	1	
	Kshatriya	1	
	Vaisyas	2	
	Satani	1	
	Adikarnatakas	2	
(*e*) The concerned officers that gave these appointments and the rules under which they gave them ?	Mohamedan	1	
	Lingayet	1	
	Mahratta	1	
	Christian	1	
	Total ...	13	

Mr. K. T. Sathyanarayana Setty, Kadur Taluk—

Q.—23. Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) Whether they are aware of the fact that on the midnight of 11th March 1930, certain Police Officials including those of the C. I. D. forced themselves into the "*Satyagraha Asram*" of Srijut Thagadur Ramachandra Rao ?

(*b*) If so, who are all the Police Officials that went there (with names and designation) ?

(*c*) Was there any order from the higher authorities to do so at that hour of the dead of night ?

(*d*) Is it a fact that half a dozen "*Satyagrahis*" or inmates were taken in a bus that night and were confined in Upparakeri Police Station ?

(*e*) Is it also a fact that Messrs. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao and A. Lakshminarasimhaiya were taken in a bus to Yelahanka village where they were confined in the Police Station till the midnight of the 13th ?

(*f*) Whether it is a fact that one Mr. Narayana Iyer, Sub-Inspector of Police abused and harassed Messrs. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao and A. Lakshminarasimhiah, while they were seated in the bus and even whipped them?

(*g*) At what time were these two gentlemen allowed to get away from the Yelahanka Police Station?

(*h*) Whether it is true that they were brought back to Bangalore City in a Police bus?

(*i*) Whether the Government would be able to quote the provision under Police Regulation by which these methods were resorted to by the Police in regard to taking away from home and confining of Messrs. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao and A. Lakshminarasimhiah and his friends?

(*j*) Whether it is brought to the notice of Government that on other previous occasions Mr. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao had been scared away by the Police from the city premises?

(*k*) If so, on what other occasions?

(*l*) What is the policy of Government underlying such Police procedure?

Secretary to Government, Law Department.—

A.—23. (*a*) Certain Police Officers went to Mr. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao's room and arrested him and Mr. Lakshminarasimhaiya at 2 A.M. on the 12th March 1930.

(*b*) Mr. M. V. V. Naik, Inspector of Police (A Division) Narayana Iyer, Sub-Inspector of Police, Yelahanka Gate Station, with number of constables.

(*c*) Police Officers are empowered under law to act according to exigencies. The action taken by the Police was not under any direction from higher authorities. They did it under the statutory powers given to them in discharging their duties.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) It is a fact that Messrs. Thagadur Ramachandra Rao and Lakshminarasimhaiya were taken to Yelahanka but were released at 12-30 A.M. on 13th March 1930.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) At 12-30 A.M. on 13th March 1930.

(*h*) Yes.

(*i*) Section 151, Criminal Procedure Code.

(*j*) This question is not clear.

(*k*) *Vide* answer to (*j*).

(*l*) The policy of Government in regard to Police procedure is embodied in the Criminal Procedure Code and other similar Regulations.

Mr. G. S. Byanna, Gudibanda, Sub-taluk.—

Q.—29. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) The number of primary schools in the State?

(*b*) The annual expenditure on account of these schools?

(*c*) Whether there is any income from the levy of fees, etc., in these institutions? If so, the amount realised therefrom?

(*d*) The number of schools held in Government buildings and in private buildings (each to be given separately)?

[The above particulars to be kindly furnished talukwar.]

Secretary to Government, General Departments.—

A.—29. (*a*) Information is placed on the table. (*Vide* Appendix.)

(*b*) Rs. 23,91,405. It is not possible to furnish talukwar expenditure.

(*c*) No fee is levied in these schools.

(*d*) Information is not readily available.

APPENDIX.

[Vide *Answer to Question 29(a)*].

PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY TALUKS.

	No. of Schools
Bangalore District.	
Bangalore ..	201
Anekal ..	83
Channapatna ..	72
Closepet ...	45
Dodballapur ...	122
Devanhalli ...	83
Hoskote ...	88
Kankanhalli ..	82
Magadi ..	120
Nelamangala ..	86
	952
Kolar District.	
Bagepalli ..	34
Bowringpet ...	68
Chikballapur ...	43
Chintamani ..	72
Goribidnur ...	101
Gudibanda ...	15
Kolar ...	81
Malur ...	60
Mulbagal ..	53
Sidlaghatta ...	47
Srinivaspur ...	63
	637
Tumkur District.	
Tumkur ...	220
Gubbi ...	151
Kunigal ..	110
Chiknayakanhalli ...	62
Tiptur ..	66
Turuvekere (Sub-taluk).	33
Madhugiri ...	114
Pavagada ...	53
Sira ...	107
Koratagere ...	66
	982

	No. of Schools
Mysore District.	
Mysore ...	157
Chamarajnagar ...	145
Gundlupet ...	82
Nanjangud ..	109
Hunsur ...	91
Heggaddevankote ...	104
Mandya ...	159
Krishnarajapete ...	103
Yedatore ...	89
Nagamangala ...	77
Seringapatam ...	89
Malvalli ..	107
T.-Narasipur ...	97
	1,409
Hassan District.	
Arsikere ...	89
Arkalgud ...	117
Belur ...	81
Chennarayapatna ...	78
Hassan ...	147
Hole-Narasipur ...	79
Saklespur ...	57
	648

	No. of Schools
Kadur District.	
Chikmagalur ...	119
Mudigere ...	57
Kadur ..	93
Tarikere ..	77
Koppa ..	86
	432
Chitaldrug District.	
Chitaldrug ...	99
Holalkere ..	55
Challakere ...	76
Molakalmuru ...	34
Hiriyur ...	61
Hosdurga ...	75
Davangere ...	72
Harihar (Sub-taluk) ...	46
Jagalur ...	37
	515
Shimoga District.	
Shimoga ...	159
Chennagiri ...	142
Honnali ...	103
Shikarpur ...	94
Sorab ...	97
Sagar ...	76
Tirthahalli ...	91
Nagar ..	47
	809

Mr. Chengalrayareddi, Bowringpet Taluk.—

Q:—30. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) What was the origin of the recent strike on the Kolar Gold Mines and what has been the estimated loss to the Government thereby?

(*b*) What steps were the Government pleased to take to end the strike amicably?

(*c*) What was the grave necessity to warrant the opening of fire on the strikers?

(*d*) What were the contents of the documents on which the finger-prints of the labourers were taken by the Central Labour Registry and why they were preferred to be burnt instead of being returned to the labourers as per their request?

Secretary to Government, Law Department.—

A.—30. (*a*) The workmen went on strike in protest against the Finger Print system that the Mining Companies had introduced for purposes of identification. The correct figure is not known here but it was being estimated in responsible quarters that the loss sustained by Government might be about Rs. 10,000 per day from the several sources such as royalty, electric power, income-tax, excise, etc.

(*b*) The strike ended amicably through the joint efforts of Government and the Companies. Attention is invited to the Press Communique of the 28th April 1930 issued by the Government in the matter.

(*c*) Fire was opened only after the crowd became violent in spite of patient and persistent advice and warning and resorted to stone throwing from which police officers and men received injuries. For further details attention of the member is invited to the answer given to Question 41.

(*d*) The contents of the Finger Print slips consisted of particulars which would help to establish the identity of workmen such as the man's name, father's name, native place, and identification marks and antecedents, if known. They were preferred to be burnt as it was considered inexpedient to return the slips with the last named information.

Messrs. S. Siddabasappa and **Veerabasappa**, Shikarpur Taluk.—

Q.—35. Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) The number of tanks in the State ?

(*b*) How many of them are repaired and how many are yet to be repaired ?

(*c*) For how many tanks contributions have been received?

(*d*) For how many years tanks remain unrepaired?

(*e*) How long will it be before they are completely restored ?

Secretary to Government, Department of Public Works.—

A.—35. (*a*) 23,357.

(*b*) Restored, 5,338. To be restored, 18,019.

(*c*) Information up to date not readily available.

(*d*) and (*e*) Estimates are prepared and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for countersignature according to the programme prepared in consultation with the Revenue Department. The number of works to be taken up and completed depends upon the grant that could be made available.

Messrs. Tudki Ramanna Gowda, H. Sreenivasa Naik and **B. Gopalachar**, Thirthahalli Taluk ; **V. V. Iyer**, Shimoga Taluk.—

Q.—36. Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) What is the number of taluks in the State, where there are no Toties and Talaris to help Patels and Shanbhogs ?

(*b*) Are such Village Officers who have no Toties and Talaris getting extra potgi for want of this help?

(*c*) What is the reason for not granting them the services of Toties and Talaries? Have they not repeatedly asked for this help?

(*d*) Are the Government aware of the increased work of these Village Officers?

(*e*) Is it not necessary to give the Village Officers this help to facilitate their collection work and their village duties? Are the Government prepared to give them this service now at least?

Secretary to Government Development Departments:—

A.—36. (*a*) 5

(*b*) No.

(*c*) and (*d*) In the malnad parts of the State, in many places there have been no Toties and Talaries at all for years past. The problem of employing them uniformily in all places is best with many difficulties.

(*e*) The question will be considered.

Messrs. S. Sorappa and **Marale Gowda**, Sira Taluk; **Chowdri Abdul Razack Sab**, Sira Municipality.—

Q.—39. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) The total amount sanctioned during the year 1929-30 for the restoration and repairs of tanks, for the whole State?

(*b*) The amount that has been spent up-to-date?

(*c*) The number and names of works regarding which correspondence is going on between the Revenue and Public Works Departments.

(*d*) (1) How many tanks were restored during the current year.

(2) how many are in progress?

(3) how many tank projects have been prepared;

(4) what is the estimated cost of the projects?

(*e*) The number of major tanks in the Tumkur District which did not fill and in consequence no crops were raised during the last two years, which the names of taluks in which they are situated?

(*f*) The number of tanks for the lands under which remission was granted?

(*g*) What are they.

(*h*) If no remission was granted, what are the reasons for not giving effect to the Government Orders on the subject?

(*i*) What are the taluks and villages to the lands of which Government propose granting remission during the year 1929-30?

Secretary to Government, Department of Public Works.—

A.—39. (*a*) Rupees 12,13,453.
(*b*) Rupees 8,52,385 to end of April 1930.
(*c*) Two hundred and five (*Vide* Appendix).
(*d*) (1) 92, (2) about 400, (3) 375, and (4) Rs. 25,94,100.
(*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) (*Vide* Appendix).

APPENDIX.

[*Vide Answer to Question* 39 (*c*)]

List of works regarding which correspondence is going on between the Revenue and the Public Works Departments.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

No.	Name of tank
1.	Urgent repairs to Abbur Ane and channels feeding Puttlu.
2.	Restoring Survey Inam Seshagirihalli tank.
3.	Honnaikanhally tank.
4.	Restoring Byramangala Urumundinakere.
5.	Restoring Krishnapur Tank.
6.	Improving Chaklur Tirumalbhattanakere.
7.	Restoring Banagalli chickere.
8.	Constructing new tank at Bidadi.
9.	Restoring the channels Yelamallappa Chetty Tank.
10.	Restoring Tharbanhalli Attikere tank.
11.	Do Bandihalli Mankere.
12.	Improving Muttenahalli tank.
13.	Restoring Altur tank.
14.	Improving Tiruvalu minor tank.
15.	Do Vanchenahalli tank.
16.	Restoring Karti Urumundinakere.
17.	Do Surva Inam Haniyur tank.
18.	Improving Gunjur Jamlur Ane.
19.	Restoring Mallur tank.
20.	Do Kenchanahally Hanumadasankere tank.
21.	Do Gottigere Doddakere.
22.	Do Marsandra Amanikere.
23.	Do Guddanahalli tank.
24.	Do Mailsandra Gummainkere.
25.	Do Meenakshi tank.
26.	Improving Dandidor Kodagibelle.
27.	Restoring Marigananahalli tank.
28	Do Bidurapura Amanikere.
29.	Do Jodinganvadi.
30.	Do Muthughatta tank.

No.	Name of tank
31.	Improving Gollahalli Ramagowdanker e.
32.	Restoting Abbalalu Jodi tank.
33.	Do Thotakere tank.
34.	Improving Nagavara tank.
35.	Restroing Bannigere tank.
36.	Jodi Magenahalli tank.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Kolar Taluk.

1. Restoring Kuthandahalli tank.
2. Do Holur Doddakere.
3. Do Kurubarahalli Thippekunte.
4. Do Amani Mailsandra tank.
5. Do Vokkaleri Durgikere.

Mulbagal Taluk.

1. Restoring Mittahalli Gowdanakere R. No. 630.
2. Do Thurakarahalli tank.
3. Do Mustur Yettikere.

Srinivaspur Taluk.

1. Restoring Kitchaigarapalli Kitchabatlukunte.
2. Do Sonnapalli Diguvakunte tank.
3. Improving Hebbata tank
4. Restoring Devarakere Ārikere.
5. Restoring Codipalli Chickdukkankunte.
6. Do Muthukapalli Majira Kodipalli tank.
7. Do Kattamguttappalli Ammanakere.
8. Do Kusandra Ballayyanakunte.

Bowringpet Taluk.

1. Restoring Paranahalli Hulikere.
2. Do Gajaga Puladikere tank.
3. Do Hulkur Oorumundinakere.

Malur Taluk.

1. Restoring Bidrakere of Sivarapatna Agrahara tank.
2. Do Pudusettihalli Kodagikere.
3. Do Mirapanahalli tank.
4. Do Byatarayanahalli Devarakere.

Chintamani Taluk.

1. Restoring Naindarahalli Kelaginakere.
2. Raising the weir of Kolgal Major tank.

Sidlaghatta Taluk

No.	Name of tank.
1.	Restoring Nandarajendrahalli tank.
2.	Do Jodi Busanahalli Venkatappanakere.
3.	Do Ajjakaderanahalli tank.

Bagepalli Taluk.

1. Restoring Vasanthapur Chennammanakere.
2. Do Seetadammanapalli tank.
3. Constructing a masonry dam across the Kushavathi River near Hampasandra and restoring Puttaparthi Nimmanakere.

Goribidnur Taluk.

1. Constructing a masonry dam across the junction of Kodihalla of Dodkurugodu tank and feeder channel to Kudumalakunte, Mallasandrakere.
2. Constructing a new tank across the Chikhalla above Bisalahalli village.

Chikballapur Taluk.

1. Constructing a Lifting Dam and an aquduct under Reddihalli Amanikere.
2. Restoring Nandanagenahalli Bandikanakunte.
3. Do Addgal minor tank.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

1. Restoring Chikthotalkere Chikkere.
2. Maintenance work to Mallenahalli tank.
3. Removing and resetting rough stone work of Mallenahalli tank.
4. Improving the capacity of Mallenahahalli tank.
5. Improving the sluice channel passing through Kodigenahalli village.
6. Restoring Raicherlu tank.
7. Do Kempapur tank.
8. Yeragunta tank.
9. Restoring Suragondanahalli Seegekatte.
10. Do Marenda tank.
11. Repairs to Doddabeeranakere.
12. Restoring Gowthamanakatte.
13. Constructing an acqueduct at S. No. 31 below Nijanti tank.
14. Repairs to Mavathur tank.
15. Kudamanakunte tank.

No.	Name of tank.
16.	Lingapur tank.
17.	Raising the capacity of Bukkapatna tank of Koratagere Taluk.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

1.	Restoring	Jantiganahalli.
2.	Do	Toreyankatoor tank.
3.	Do	Chandre tank.
4.	Do	Kadkottanahalli tank.
5.	Do	Alur tank.
6.	Do	Madanaikanahally tank.
7.	Do	Honnalgere Banojipanthkere
8.	Do	Rudrakshipur tank.
9.	Do	Dundanahalli tank
10.	Do	Alamsettihally tank.
11.	Do	Thubinkere tank.
12.	Do	Marasinganahally tank.
13.	Do	Lalankere Oorumundinakere
14.	Do	Halehalli tank.
15.	Do	Abalwadi Inam tank.
16.	Do	Marangere tank.
17.	Do	Narayanapura Dodkere.
18.	Do	Billramanahalli tank.
19.	Do	Nayakanhalli tank.
20.	Do	Chickonahalli tank.
21.	Do	Seelnere tank.
22.	Do	Dinkadammankere.
23.	Do	Narayanpur Bilikere Oorumundinkere.
24.	Do	Nagarkatte tank
25.	Do	Dodamundike Gundalkere.
26.	Do	Bindenahalli tank.
27.	Do	Bherya Banantammankere.
28.	Do	Tondal Hodike katte.
29.	Do	Kattalapurada Kumabankatte.
30.	Do	Chickyatanahalli Munigowdan katte.
31.	Do	Bangappa Banumanakere.
32.	Kandagada Rajikatte of Rajanbilgudi.	
33.	Chimali tank.	

HASSAN DISTRICT.

1.	Herane Doddakere.
2.	Savanthadahalli Holaghatta.
3.	Haralahalli Urumundinakere.
4.	Chigahalli Thattekere.
5.	Grama Kesavankatte.
6.	Kurubarahalli tank.

No.	Name of tank.
7.	Doddamallenhalli tank.
8.	Byadarahalli Manushyanakatte.
9,	Holalu Mallukatte.
10.	Gandenahalli tank.
11.	Hagortavalli Urumundinakere.
12.	Bilagunda Katekere.
13.	Anicut across Kodihalla of Ambuga and Mosale tanks.
14.	Katehalli tank.
15.	Sanehalli tank.
16.	Channangihalli Dyapanakatte.
17.	Huvinahalli Vadakalakatte.
18.	Chikkanayakanahalli tank.
19.	Sigur Kallukere.
20.	Chick Gengere Hongekatte.

Arsikere Taluk.

1.	Aladahalli Urumundinakere.
2.	Karagunda do.
3.	Do Huvinakere.
4.	Hiriyalu Tank.

Alur Sub-Taluk.

1.	Maradur Devikere.
2.	Jodi Singapur Ane.
3.	Kuderavalli Hittalkatte.

Hole-Narsipur Taluk

1.	Gunja Hosakere.
2.	Hindalahalli Doddakere.
3.	Halli Mysore Chikkakere.
4.	Kannambadi Hirekere.

Chennarayapatna Taluk.

1.	Belaguli Abbalkatte.
2.	Beladore tank.
3.	Sorekaipur Mattikere.
4.	Ayarahalli tank or Yagati new tank.
5.	Gondagere Urumundinakere.
6.	Nadanahalli tank.
7.	Dyavanur tank.
8.	Chikkanahalli Urumundinakere.
9.	Hirisave Urumundinakere.

Arkalgud Taluk.

No. Name of tank

1. Mundagod Hosakere.
2. Belavadi tank.
3. Katihal Gundikere.
4. Akkalavadi Doddabavikere.
5. Hullangala Polasettikere.

Belur Taluk.

1. Yelahanka Devikere.
2. Jagabornahalli tank.
3. Kirnagadalu Alaghatta tank.
4. Alur Chennikere.
5. Mattapur Bogarayanakatte.
6. Holalu Major tank.
7. Aggadalu Hirikere.

Manjarabad Taluk.

1. Achangi tank.
2. Hale Belur Arsikere.
3. Mattasagara Hulladikatte,

KADUR DISTRICT.

1. Huligunda Indawara tank.
2. Angadi Doddakere.
3. Raising the weir of Nallur Gowrikere.
4. Raising the weir of Chickbunkasagara Hosakere

SHIMOGA DISTRCT.

1. Yerganhalli Gowdankere, minor tank, Honnali.
2. Chatnahalli Basavankere.
3. Nelavagal Masikatte, major tank, Shikarpur.
4. Upparahallikere, minor tank, Sagar.
5. Asavadikoppa Voddinakere, major tank, Sorab.
6. Thotgondanakoppa Thavandi Voddu, minor tank, Sorab
7. Mallesara Thotadamelinkere, major tank, Tirthahalli.
8. Gowrapur Hiernaikanakatte, minor tank, Chennagiri.
9. Honnesara Settikoppadakere, minor tank, Sagar.
10. Chenginathota Thotadamelinakere, minor tank, Sagar.
11. Singanmane Balsekere, minor tank, Shimoga.
12. Bennur Urubagalkere, minor tank, Sorab.
13. Ubrani Beeranakatte, minor tank, Chennagiri.
14. Megavadi Urumundina Doddakere, Sorab.
15. Kandika Hirekere, minor tank, Sagar.

No.	Name of tank.
16.	Islapur Balekatte, minor tank, Honnali.
17.	Ambaragodu Thotadamelinakere, minor tank, Sagar.
18.	Holebenavalli Bolasettikere, minor tank, Shimoga.
19.	Byranahalli Doddakere, minor tank Chennagiri.
20.	Hitche Doddakere, major tank, Sorab.
21.	Kalmati Urumundinakere, minor tank, Sorab.
22.	Nadakalashi Puradagadde Kattekere, Sagar.
23.	Nalenakoppa Horabyranakere, Sorab.
24.	Kanle Kumbaragani Voddu, Sagar.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT

Nil.

APPENDIX.

[Vide *Answer to Question* 39 (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), *and* (*i*)]

Statement furnishing the information on the interpellation from Messrs. Sorappa and others of Sira.

No.	Taluk	The number of major tanks in the Tumkur District which did not fill and in consequence no crops were raised during the last two years with the name of taluk in which they are situated	The number of tanks, the lands under which remission was granted	What are they	If no remission was granted what are the reasons for not giving effect to the Government Orders on the subject	What are the Taluks and Villages to the lands of which Government propose granting remission during the year 1929-30
		e	f	*g*	*h*	i
1	Tumkur ...	All the tanks under which the wet crops were raised received sufficient supply of water during the last two years.	.....	...	There was no necessity as the question did not arise at all.	. .
2	Madhugiri ...	1927-28, 1928-29 ... 3 Nil ...	1927-28 1928-29 ... 3 Nil ...	(1) Etikadibbanahalli ... (2) Midageri ... (3) Toddy ...	*Vide* answer to "*g*" ...	For the lands under the following tanks in Madhugiri Taluk remission has been proposed to be granted :— 1. Chowlahalli tank 2. Sadarahalli Talaparige 3. Yelkur 4. Chikkayelkur tank 5. Nallahalli 6. Thippapura 7. Halaikakaloti tank 8. Doddahalvatta tank 9. Yerragunte tank

8	Sira ...	The information is not readily available.	12 in 1927-28 ...	1. Sira 1 Big tank 2 Small tanks 2. Madalur 1 Big tank 2 Small tanks 3 Halagere tanks and Giddaganahalli.	No remissions were granted during 1928-29 as there was no occasion for it.	1. Sira Kasaba (Question under correspondence.) 2. Yeliyur 10. Jonakaloti tank 11. Gollahalli tank 12. Jadi Talaparige 13. Vitlapura tank 14. Itikadibbanahalli 15. Itikakurubarahalli 16. Brahmasandra 17. Sravanagudi 18. Appanahalli 19. Hanumanthapur 20. Nagalapura 21. Midigesi tank 22. Yemmethimmanahalli 23. Maidarahalli 24. Singarahalli 25. Bijavara TALAPARIGES. 26. Maruvekere 27. Amaravati Talaparige 28. Makenahalli nala 29. Guruvadarahalli Talaparige. 30. Rantavalalu tank 31. Singaravatanahalli tank 32. Kodirampura Talaparige 33. Badaborahalli do 34. Sappedevarakere 35. Bandihalli Talaparige 36. Holethimmanalli Talaparige. 37. Raghavanahalli 38. Siddanahalli

No.	Taluk	The number of major tanks in the Tumkur District which did not fill and in consequence no crops were raised during the last two years with the name of taluk in which they are situated	The number of tanks, the lands under which remission was granted	What are they	If no remission was granted what are the reasons for not giving effect to the Government Orders on the subject	What are the Taluks and Villages to the lands of which Government propose granting remission during the year 1929-30
		e	f	g	h	i
				3. Magodu with Girithimmanahalli and Chennakunte tanks. 4. Kotta tank with Bommarasanahalli and Lingadahalli tanks. 5. Herur and Muddenahalli tanks. 6. Hosahalli tank 7. Kalavavarahalli tank 8. Bukkapatna ... 9. Hosahalli tank ... 10. (Bukkapatna) Pura (Bukkapatna.) 11. Tarur Urumundinakere with Balariapalya. 12. Tatur Lakshmisagara tank.		
4	Pavagada ...	8 ...	11 ...	1. Tumkunte Sri Anjaneyaswami tank. 2. Kadamalakunte tank 3. Gurulahalli Mohideen Bande tank. 4. Nalayanahalli. Maddalakunte tank.	Vide answer to "g"...	1. Tumkunte 2. Kotegudda 3. Kudamalakunte 4. Gundlahalli 5. Nelliganahalli 6. Balammanahalli 7. Bommathnahalli 8. Kannamedi 9. Palavalli

				5. Palavalli Pallavarayankere. 6. Thyatagonakere ... 7. Ramanadurga Akkammankere. 8. Karumedi Vaddalasammanakere. 9. Kotagudda Rangadamanakere. 10. Gundlahalli Bommadevara Talavu. 11. Bommathimmahalli nala.	10. Kyataganakere 11. Kanamdurga 12. Dalavayihalli
5	Koratagere ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
6	Gubbi ...	1. Nittur ... 2. Muganaikankote ...	.....	.....	There was no case for remission.	Nonavinakere
7	Tiptur ...	Nonavinakere tank ...	1 Nonavinakere tank...	*Vide* answer to "f"	Remission was granted to lands under Nonavinkere tank.	
8	Kunigal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Chicknaikanhalli.	Not received ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Turuvekere ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....